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THE MAN FROM HONOLULU

The Man From Honolulu

and

What He Saw in Oshkosh

One of the Lions in the New Carthage Building

Oshkosh

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CHAPTER I

He Sees the Library and the Parks

A well-employed and prosperous community can buy and consume. An ill-employed community cannot buy and consume. This is the solution of the whole matter and the whole science of political economy has not one truth of half so much importance as this.

—Daniel Webster in the United States Senate, March 3, 1840.

I left Honolulu several months ago, landed at San Francisco from a Japanese steamer, and I have visited several American cities east and west. I have been in Oshkosh more than two weeks. I have seen many things that interested me greatly, and I am writing for the benefit of my friends in Honolulu.

I want first to express my gratitnde to my friend, Solomon Scovandyke, an Oshkosh man who has shown me the sights with the greatest kindness. My friend Scovandyke is not so young as he was when I met him several years ago, but he possesses one of those happy natures that never seem to grow old and I have no doubt that when I come again he will be just as young as he is now.

First he took me to the Public Library, an institution that Oshkosh people seem to be proud of.

"Carnegie money?" I asked.

"No," said Mr. Scovandyke. "Oshkosh money built it. We're rather glad of that."

I was struck with the beautiful classic design of the front.

"Boston architect?" I said to my friend.

"Not on your life. The architect is an Oshkosh man, William Waters, who has made more beautiful buildings than any other man in Wisconsin."

Mr. Scovandyke called my attention to the bronze lions standing guard at the library steps.

"Made by Trentanove, the Italian sculptor. Col. John Hicks paid for them and presented them to the city."

For two or three minutes I stood and gazed at the lions, admiring the wonderful skill of the artist who could design a pair of lions so spirited and life-like and yet so void of any harshness or brutality. I have seen marble and bronze lions in Germany, France, Italy and England, but I never saw anything more artistic or beautiful than those at the Oshkosh library.

Inside, the library has an air of refinement and culture rarely found in such institutions. The art collection surprised me. There were several original pieces of statuary by Hiram Powers, author of "The Greek Slave," a characteristic bronze bust of Theodore Roosevelt as a Rough Rider, and several marble busts by Trentanove. Among the latter is one of Col. John Hicks, presented to the library by the artist, Prof. Trentanove, of Florence. Probably no city in the United States the size of Oshkosh can show such a collection of high-class art.

I was told that the library had about 30,000 volumes and was patronized better than any library in the state—that is, the proportion of readers to the size of the library is greater than in any other library. Quite literary for a western town, this seems to me.

Scovandyke had his automobile ready and so off we started for Menominee park. Down by the smooth water of a large inland lake, I found a most attractive place, laid out with fine drive-ways, beds of beautiful flowers, now showing the first effects of autumn, and the most enchanting water views on three sides.

But what surprised me most was the statues. There was a magnificent bronze figure of an Indian, looking out over the lake with a mystical glance as if awaiting a communication from the other world.

"Who made that?" I asked.

"Trentanove again."

On the other side, with a little artificial lake for a background, was a fine effigy of George Washington, in bronze.

"Trentanove?" said I.

"No," said Scovandyke. "That's a replica of the famous Houdon statue of Washington in the state house at Richmond, Virginia."

"Lots of culture in Oshkosh," I said.

"It is not culture, it's Hicks. He set up both the monuments."

"While we are at it," said my friend, "let's go and see South Park."

It takes years to develope the natural beauty of a park, and the park on the South Side gives promise of great beauty in the future. It has artificial lakes, fine flower-beds, rustic bridges and good drives.

As we crossed the Main Street bridge, Scovandyke pointed out Riverside Park, with its bit of green bordering the river.

"Ought to be called Bray Park," Scovandyke said.

"W. M. Bray gave it to the city. He's a young man of wealth and good standing."

Scovandyke and I stopped to get a little lunch.

Scovandyke and the Man from Honolulu

Photo by Luck

Unveiling the Lions at the Public Library

CHAPTER II

Where Veneered Doors Are Made

"Come on, and let us visit the Paine Lumber Company's plant, the largest sash and door factory in the world, the great feature of Oshkosh manufacturing."

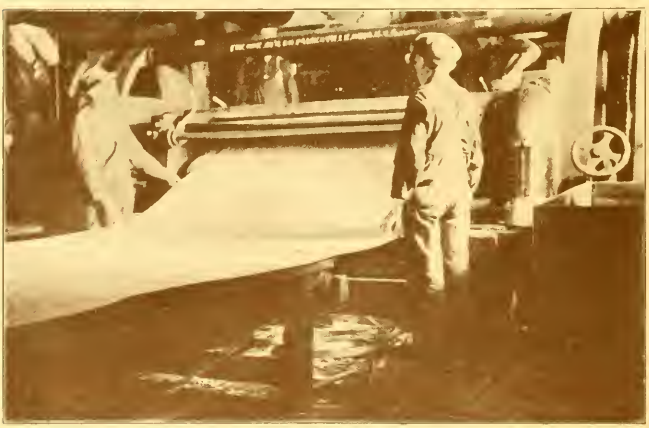
Thus spake Scovandyke, and then he said: "That is certainly a huge institution the Paine Lumber Company operates. Just think of the families in Oshkosh that depend upon that concern for their livelihood. The total number of persons employed when all departments are operating at full capacity is 3,000. The employees of the veneer mill number 300. In the saw mill there are 300. The number working in the old and new sash and door plant and planing mill is 2,300. There are sixty-five employes in the office. That is quite a growth from the pioneer days when at one stage of the company's development there was an office force of four persons, Edward L. Paine, the father, Charles N. Paine, George M. Paine, and an all-around clerk and bookkeeper. George M. Paine is president of the present Paine Lumber Company. He was seventy-nine years of age the 11th of November, yet he is as straight as a sapling in the company's forest reserves and as sturdy and vigorous as an oak. He is a man of aristocratic bearing, yet most likable, and he has as firm a grasp upon the activities of the company as in his younger days. His sons, Edward W. Paine and Nathan Paine, are actively interested in the business. An important cog in the wheel that moves the whole institution is Charles Nevitt, treasurer of the company.

"Just to give you an idea of the enormous capacity of the Paine plant," continued Scovandyke, "I have gathered some interesting statistics in this regard. Here they are: Length of docks at the combined plants, two miles; combined capacity of power plants, 8,250 horse power; lumber capacity of dry kilns, 1,000,000 feet; saw mill capacity, 100,000,000 feet of lumber a year; veneer mill capacity, 15,000,000 feet of logs a year; door capacity, 1,500,000 doors a year; sash capacity, 1,000,000 windows a year; capacity for making blinds, 150,000 pairs a year; moulding capacity, 25,000,000 feet a year; box capacity, 16,000 boxes a day."

At this point the Man from Honolulu ventured to interrupt his statistically crammed friend by remarking that he could now comprehend how the Paine Lumber Company makes two-thirds of all the standard veneer doors in the world, since the establishment has a capacity for turning out the enormous number of one million, five hundred thousand doors in a year's time.

"They send their doors all over the world, all right," said Scovandyke. "I made it a point to find out some of the big hotels and other buildings where Paine doors have been furnished. The list includes the Rice Hotel at Houston, Tex.; the Congress Hotel, Chicago; the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y.; the Cotton Exchange, Dallas, Tex.; the Southwestern Life Insurance Building, Dallas, Tex.; the Mount Washington Hotel, White Mountains; the Tacoma Building, Tacoma, Wash.; the Multonomah Building, Portland, Ore.; the Parliament buildings of Canada, Ottawa.

"This Paine factory," said Scovandyke, "is closely connected by two trunk line railroads with the company's own timber lands and forest reserves in Northern Wisconsin, where private logging railroads connect with the logging camps and woods operations. The timber area reserved by the company for the plant guarantees a supply of logs for full capacity for the next forty years, so you see Oshkosh will not soon lose this mighty industry unless the unforeseen happens. The plant here includes a double saw mill, a veneer mill, planing mill, stock work mill for doors and other millwork, and odd work mill for doors and other cabinet or special woodwork, together with



Cutting Out Sheets of Veneer

Section of Veneer Showing the Grain of the Wood

spacious warehouses, yards and dockage. There are private electric railroads about the plant for the transportation of the general products. All the new buildings are equipped with electric power, the center power-house being the largest and most modern private power plant ever built for woodworking purposes."

Arriving at the offices, Scovandyke and I were most courteously received and an official of the company volunteered to show us the whole process of making standard veneered doors. The visitors were taken to the veneer mill in West Algoma, on the opposite side of the Fox river from the sash and door making plant, crossing on the old bridge which next spring will give way to a modern bascule bridge. In order to trace the whole process from the log to the finished product, the start was made at the river bank, near the rear of the mill, where there were huge piles of logs ready to be transformed into beautiful veneer, great sheets of it that eventually would be cut into sections, dried, glued up in such form as suitable for doors and then put together in the finished article. It might be well to state here that nearly all the logs now used by the Paine Lumber Company come to Oshkosh in train loads from the Wisconsin forests and from the west. Just now many of the logs are shipped from the company's lands in Langlade county. Arriving at the saw mill on the east side of the river, the logs are sorted, part of them going to the saw mill and the others being sent across the river to the veneer mill and there re-sorted. The different kinds of wood used in making veneer are birch, oak, mahogany and basswood. Each class gives a different sort of veneer. Perhaps some people do not know what veneer is. A dictionary definition of it is this: "A thin leaf or layer of a finer or more beautiful wood glued to a more common wood, thus giving a superior surface

for finishing or decorating." Doors made up from veneer are stronger and more able to hold their shape under all climatic conditions and changes than the old style of solid wood door and the advantage of the veneer door is that in the natural finish there is a much more beautiful grain than where the solid wood is used.

But to get back to the beginning again. After the logs are re-sorted at the veneer plant they are placed on cars on an electric railway and carried to a cross-cut saw, where they are cut into proper size for fitting into the veneer machines, one large and one small one. Then the logs are rolled into the boiling vats, a number of these vats being arranged in a series, the tops being on a level with the floor of the mill. Each vat holds a number of logs and the water in each is kept continually at the boiling point by a series of steam pipes down in the water. In these vats each log remains for twenty-four hours, so that when it comes out, steaming hot, like a weinerwurst from a stewpan, the boiling water has reached every nook and corner in the wood, clear to the heart, and it is "cooked tender" and ready for the hungry veneer machine, with its one sharp tooth, a long knife of steel. Once out of the vat—getting them out is accomplished by a powerful electric hoist on a moving crane—men strip the bark from the water-saturated, steaming log and it is rolled along and again hoisted, this time over the veneer machine. The heart of the log is marked at each end to determine the exact center and the log is lowered into the machine, the ends being fastened into a heavy chuck. Lengthwise of the machine is a knife 100 inches long. The chuck is revolved after the manner of the ordinary turning lathe. As the log turns around on the chuck and is pressed against the long knife, a sheet of veneer of the standard thickness of an eighth of an inch is peeled off like paring an apple. The sheet of veneer, appearing like a huge sheet of leather, 100 inches wide, and sometimes 100 feet or more in length, is moved along smoothly over a long table by traveling steel chains. As the veneer sheet leaves the machine it passes beneath a row of huge lead pencils which mark black lines lengthwise of the sheets, these being necessary to designate the outside face of the veneer, so that when the veneer pieces are glued up this outside surface will be on the outside to prevent checking. As the sheets of veneer move along, big knives descend at intervals and cut the sheets up into large sections, other knives again cutting these sections into smaller portions of suitable size for the panels, stiles and rails of doors.

Not all of each log is used in turning out the veneer sheets. The core that is left is transported to a miniature saw mill, there to be cut up into lumber. There is nothing wasted, for the bark and other trimmings are sent to what is called the "hog," a machine that cuts and grinds the pieces into small bits that are then fed into the furnaces under the boilers in the engine room.

After they are cut into the proper sizes, the veneers are carried in conveyors to the drier, where the pieces move slowly along between innumerable iron rollers that are heated. The atmosphere in the drier remains at a temperature of 240 degrees. It is like a great oven, with asbestos lined walls, and is of such size that it takes just forty-five minutes for each piece of veneer to pass through. When the veneers come out they are dry and baking hot. The heat warps the eighth of an inch veneers somewhat, but not enough to retard handling. Steps are being taken to add a quick cooling arrangement to the drier, so that the pieces will keep perfectly flat, the absence of any warping facilitating the handling of the pieces.

Next in its adventurous journey from log to door, the veneers, upon leaving the drier, get a free ride on conveyors to the gluing department.

Here men and women, in making the panels, run the veneers through a machine that spreads a glue upon the surfaces to be glued together, and three pieces are assembled to make each panel. Each piece being an eighth of an inch thick, the resulting panel is three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The grain of the middle piece extends in a direction opposite the grain of the two outside pieces, and this crossing of the grain is the secret of the non-warping quality of veneer doors. The glue used is secured in South America. As fast as the employes place the three layers of veneer for each panel, these three thicknesses are laid upon large sheets of metal, and piles of these sheets are squeezed in hydraulic presses that exert a pressure of 800 pounds to the square inch. The panels remain in these for several hours, until the glue has become thoroughly dry. Finally the panels, which come out of the presses perfectly flat, are trimmed at sawing machines and are then ready for the door department. For any one piece of veneer to pass through the evolution from log to panel requires in all only about eight or ten hours. There is no wasted energy, no pronounced interruptions in the various steps of the process. Everything moves along at a certain steady rate of speed, and not a hitch occurs all day long, except on rare occasions, when some certain machine balks or needs repairs. Clock-work precision is maintained and the result is a constant stream of panels turned out each working day.

No less interesting is the door-making department in the enormous brick factory on the east side of the river, to which the panels are taken from the veneer mill. In making the stiles and rails for the doors, small pieces of soft wood are glued up in strips and dovetailed together, and the veneers then glued upon these fillers, as in making the panels. The outside edges of the stiles are strips of the same wood as the veneers, so that the soft wood filler does not show at all. Cull portions of logs are used for the filler, thus utilizing what would have been unavailable years ago when a carpenter spent days making a single door of the old style.

Machines bore holes in the rails for the dowels, which are little round sticks of hard wood that are turned out by other machines, and also glue the dowels into the rails. Other machines place glue in the holes in the side lengths or stiles and all the parts—panels, stiles and rails—are properly assembled and a power clamp, or "squeezer," presses all the parts together tightly. The door is now ready for finishing. The surfaces are sanded smooth by powerful machines that sand both sides at once. Some doors have six panels, others have two, some have one large one, and still others have none, depending upon the styles catalogued or specially ordered. The no-panel door is used considerably in hospitals, on account of being without surfaces that would catch dust, and are therefore more sanitary. Some veneered doors have handsome inlays put in. Others have openings of various shapes for glass. When finished, the doors present a most beautiful appearance on account of the rich effect in the grain of the veneer. A popular door turned out by the company has veneered panels, with the stiles and rails or solid spruce. Not a few birch doors are stained to represent mahogany, the resemblance being striking. Wisconsin birch is called the American mahogany, and it deserves the term applied.

In completing the inspection, the visitors were conducted to the power plant. Here great steam turbines, revolving on oil-cooled bearings, furnish the mighty power for keeping the machinery of the main sash and door departments going. The furnaces are fed with sawdust and shavings carried thereto in a system of pipe conveyors.

When we got outside, after seeing all the remarkable operations through which the materials going into a door pass, Mr. Scovandyke evidently was carried away by a thought that he wanted to voice. "That is a wonderful institution," he said. "Just think of the vast amount of money that the Paine Company pays out every week and month for the thousands of employes. The money does not go outside of Oshkosh, but finds its way to the merchants and into the other avenues that make up the sum total of living. Conditions in those plants are splendid. The lighting is good, the ventilation excellent and the precaution against fire up to the highest standard. There are also safety devices on the machines for the protection of the workers, and I think, from what I saw, that the bulk of the employes are an intelligent and contented lot.

"What impressed me greatly was the way every scrap of lumber is utilized. Nothing is wasted. Years ago, before the veneered door came upon the stage of action, there was much waste, I am told. There is none in that establishment now. There is an old saying that the man who can make two blades of grass grow in the place of one is a creator of wealth and a public benefactor. The Paine Lumber Company certainly has a most worthy institution and it is a mighty factor in the industrial prosperity of Oshkosh."

Geo. Paine.

Getting In the Grass

CHAPTER III

Carpets Made of Grass

"When I was at Baltimore, on my way to Oshkosh," I said to Scovandyke, "I noticed that the people there used a great amount of peculiar carpeting. When I asked them what it was, they said it was 'grass matting,' and that it was made at Oshkosh."

"Sure," said my friend. "That was 'Deltox' that you saw, and it was made right here by the Oshkosh Grass Matting Company. You would hardly believe it, but that concern takes the tough fibre grass that grows on the marsh meadows, runs it through a machine that transforms it into twine about as big around as a lead pencil, makes the twine up into mats and runners in huge looms, and then binds the product and stencils beautiful designs upon it. There is a big market for the matting, and the demand grows yearly."

"I'd like to see them make that article," I said.

"That's easy enough," declared my Oshkosh friend. "I am well acquainted with the hustling vice-president and general manager of the company, Emil H. Steiger, and I know he will be glad to show us through. Come on, we will pay him a visit. The plant is at 25 Wisconsin avenue, on the bank of the Fox river, just north of the Wisconsin avenue passenger bridge, and is only a short walk from the business district.

"It shows a lot of ingenuity and enterprise for men to take marsh hay, that a few years ago was considered absolutely worthless, and work it into such a splendid, marketable article," moralized Scovandyke. "I can remember when they could not give away marsh grass. It was too tough—regular fiber, you know—for stock to eat, and it was hard to get at and cut. But now there is a heavy demand for marsh fiber grass, and the Oshkosh Grass Matting Company ships in huge quantities of it each summer, by boat and rail, the concern owning or leasing many thousands of acres of marsh meadows both in this country and Canada. The hay they get, I understand, represents a cost to them of from $15 to $18 a ton. A dozen years ago you could buy it for a song."

Arriving at the matting plant, I was impressed with the appearance of a mammoth warehouse northeast of the factory. "That warehouse," said my guide, " is destined to go down in the history of Oshkosh as a famous place. And the name of Emil H. Steiger will go along with it, for he was 'the man of the hour,' for a while, at least. You see, former President Theodore Roosevelt was to come to Oshkosh, October 11, for a speech in the Progressive party campaign of 1912, and while the city prepared to royally entertain the Progressive chieftain, the proposition for a big auditorium here had not then matured, and Oshkosh was confronted with the situation of having no place large enough to accommodate the thousands who wanted to hear the colonel. Two halls had been engaged, it being planned to urge Colonel Roosevelt to give his address twice, so that more people could hear him. Even with this arrangement less than 3,000 could have heard. Then came Emil Steiger to the rescue. He offered the use of this huge warehouse, which had just been completed at a cost of from $12,000 to $15,000. The warehouse was made into a temporary auditorium that was ideal for the purpose. A stage was erected and park benches and chairs arranged to seat about 6,500 people. When Roosevelt stepped out to give his speech he looked into a sea of faces numbering about 10,000, and there were about 4,000 who could not get into the great structure, at that. The affair was a mighty success and much of the credit was due to Mr. Steiger."

We found Mr. Steiger in his office, busily inspecting some beautiful colored plates, showing the various designs of matting. He expressed his willingness to show the visitors through the plant. "We might as well start at the beginning," he explained, and the party went to the warehouse. Here were piled up huge quantities of marsh hay, or fiber. This tough 'wire-grass,' some of it shipped in from up-river marshes by boat and some by train from far distant points, was in rough, loose bales, just as it had been tied together on the marshes. The warehouse has a capacity of about 25,000 bales, each weighing nearly 200 pounds. The fibre, Mr. Steiger explained, is cut on the meadows by hand, as machine cutting was not satisfactory. Using the scythe is cheaper and the grass easier handled. The grass cutters form camps and the work of cutting, baling, loading and hauling makes the marsh lands scenes of great activity at the harvest season. Some grass comes from Winnipeg, Can. About 750 carloads are needed each season.

From the warehouse, the party proceeded to the spinning room, where sixty-two twine-making machines were in operation. The first thing the operators do is to comb the grass. Each man takes a double handful of the hay and pull it through a set of long, upright teeth of wire, like a huge comb. This combs out the short stuff and waste and leaves a bundle of long, tough fibers. Slow moving conveyors carry the hay to the combers and likewise carry it along to the spinning machines. These latter are the invention of two Oshkosh men. The fiber is fed into a hopper and revolving, grooved disks carry the strands along into a funnel-shaped passage, where they are mechanically assembled into a continuous rope about the size of a clothes line. Around this is wrapped a spiral of light cotton thread to hold the fibers tightly together in the rope form. The completed grass twine issues from the machine upon a huge spool. As soon as a spool is filled, the twine is cut, the spool taken off and an empty one substituted, while the filled spool, after being weighed, is carried to the weaving room, where huge looms rattle and pound. From the spools, the grass twine is wound on big bobbins by machines operated mostly by women. The bobbins are put into huge wooden shuttles, which fly back and forth across the looms like catapults. Women and men work at the looms, which are not different from the ordinary loom except that they are especially built for grass twine work. In the loom the

general color scheme of the rugs and art squares is worked out by means of the cotton warp. This warp is a strong thread that forms a chain to hold together the grass twine. Different colors of warp are used to give different general color tones. For instance, in some rugs the cotton warp will all be red, and in others it will be green, brown, blue, yellow, or some other color. In some rugs there are borders, panels and stripes of a color different from the main coloring of the piece, the effect being decidedly handsome. This is obtained by arranging the different colors in the warp. From the looms the matting goes to the trimming department, where it is cut into the proper lengths and all roughness cut off with the shears. Girls at motor-driven sewing machines then sew on the tape bindings around the outer edges or ends.

The final operation in the manufacture of the matting is decorating it in the stenciling department. Here artists put the finishing touch to the product, painting through the stencil designs with brushes dipped in an especially prepared paint, which is thoroughly mixed in large tanks by paddles whirled by electric motors. All sorts of artistic designs and colors are worked out in the rugs with the stenciling patterns.

From the stenciling department the matting, after inspection and proper marking and recording, is formed into rolls and put in cloth bags ready for shipment. There are usually six rugs or art squares to a package, the bags protecting the product in transit. A carload of matting represents a value of between $6,000 and $10,000. Last year the Oshkosh Grass Matting Company did a business amounting to about $800,000. Indications are it will reach an even million of dollars next year, Mr. Steiger stated.

There are 350 persons employed at the factory, and the piece-work system prevails in many of the operations entering into the finished product.

Emil H. Steiger, Vice-President and Manager of the Oshkosh Grass Matting Company

There is a growing demand for grass matting because it is sanitary, artistic reversible and cheap. It is also remarkably durable. Rugs can be purchased for from fifty cents up. The city of Baltimore uses more of the Oshkosh product than any other city in the United States, but it is to be found in almost any part of the country where floor coverings are used.

The company has reduced the cost of manufacture at every possible point. It operates its own electric lighting plant and power for its machinery is generated by its own dynamos. It found that by having its own electric plant means a yearly saving of about $500.

The company is about to erect a dye house for the dyeing of the cotton yarn used in the warp. This yarn is now purchased in the south, coming in various colors, but it is the purpose to save by coloring the thread here. A recent purchase of the company was 1,000,000 pounds of this thread. There are about 10,000 acres of marsh land owned by the company and other acreages are controlled by the concern. The summer months form the quietest period in the company's market, so it gives an opportunity to fill the stock room for the fall trade. In one pile in the stock room were 5,000 bags of matting, each bag holding six or more rugs. The product is handled entirely by the jobbing trade.

The late Leander Choate was formerly at the head of the company. His widow, Mrs. Adeline P. Choate, is now president, Emil H. Steiger is vice-president and general manager, J. J. Steiger is treasurer, and W. H. Genske is secretary. Emil H. Steiger controls the majority of the stock.

CHAPTER IV

Making Horseshoes by Machinery

"Up at the plant of the Challoner Company, on Osceola street," said Scovandyke, "the Giant Grip Horse Shoe Company, infant son of the Challoner Company, turns out about four horseshoes a minute every working day."

"Is that so?" I said. "That arouses my interest. I know quite a bit about horses, but I am like the average citizen, I never saw horseshoes made, at least, so far as I can recollect. Of course, I know in a general sort of way how the blacksmith bends and beats them into shape, tempers them and the like."

"That is not the way they do it at the establishment here," Mr. Scovandyke replied. "The Giant Grip Company turns 'em out almost like flapping wheat cakes on a hot griddle. It's not like they used to do in the 'village smithy.' At the Oshkosh plant the steel is bent by machinery, drop forged and punched by machinery, and the calks are likewise forged and trimmed by machines, and it takes only about a jiffy to make a shoe and less than that to make a calk. They work day and night, and they say it's a great sight to see the men make the shoes at night, on account of the many weird and flickering lights, the brilliant sparks and the intense shadows."

We found the manager, J. Fred Kern, at the office, and he was most amiable and willing to act as guide in a tour of the factory. As the machine shop was on the way to the horseshoe shop, this was visited first. Here about forty men, all expert machinists are employed in manufacturing and setting up shingle machines, also what is known as the Simonson log turner, besides special glue room equipments for veneer mills and lathe mill ma-

chinery. These shingle and saw mill specialties are all manufactured by the Challoner Company, which is the parent concern, while the Giant Grip Horse Shoe Company is a sort of offshoot with an individual name, in order to keep its accounts separate from the parent organization.

It is interesting to note that the Challoner Company is a name to reckon with in logging history. Away back in 1863, George Challoner began making machines that cut blocks of wood into shingles, and he started in a modest way at Omro village. Eventually the plant was moved to Oshkosh. The business expanded and Messrs. C. W. George Everhart and William Ruckman bought it in 1901. In 1905 Mr. Everhart became the sole owner of the Challoner Company. He died August 17, 1911, a short time after he had branched out into the manufacture of calk horseshoes. The Challoner shingle machines are used the country over and the demand is now especially heavy from the Pacific coast saw-mill districts. Another machine that has a heavy demand in the far west is the Simonson log turner, which is especially suited for handling the huge logs cut on the Pacific coast. Steam cylinders operate the loaders and turners on the saw carriages, and the apparatus will easily turn a log eight feet in diameter and eighty feet long.

Leaving the machine shop, with its mass of special tools and machines and its costly stamps and dies, the visitors were ushered into the structure where the horseshoes are made. Here a novel and impressive scene met the eye. About forty men are employed in this department and they work with a minimum of clothing, on account of the intense heat, notwithstanding a special ventilation and water cooling device at the furnaces and forges. With the peculiar furnace and forge lights illuminating their perspiring faces and their bare, muscular arms, any one of them might pass for a true model of Vulcan, the god of fire.

The "giant grip" horseshoe and the special calk that goes with it are made separately and sold separately. The calk is the feature that gives the shoe its name, for it is designed only for winter use or where slippery conditions prevail, and is intended to do away with the danger of horses falling on wet or icy pavements.

The process of manufacturing the giant grip horseshoes and calks is most interesting to watch. The shoe itself is made from bars of steel of a special analysis. Much of this steel comes from the mills at Pittburgh. Just at present the local company is having difficulty getting additional supplies of the bars, because the steel men write that the mills are supplied with more orders than they can turn out, and some of them a while ago were not taking any more orders for six months in order to catch up. Enough orders have been placed, however, to furnish the material for an average season's output, and other orders will be placed later to supply what promises to be a much larger demand than ever before experienced by the concern.

The bars of steel are heated in furnaces that burn oil, jets of flames from the oil producing intense heat. Then the red hot bar is placed in the bender, a small, sturdy machine that forms the bar into the approximate shape of the shoe. This shoe form is re-heated and is forged into the correct shape and size by a huge drop hammer that has a falling weight of 1,500 pounds. This drop hammer has one die in the lower or anvil block and the upper die is in the ram, which descends upon the anvil block. It is next passed along to the gang punch, which punches out the nail holes and calk holes. Finally it is put into the trimming press, where the excess metal is trimmed off by the machine. After being properly cooled and inspected it is placed in kegs with others of its kind, ready for shipment. The shop has a capacity for making from 2,200 to 2,500 shoes in ten hours. A record has been made of turning out one shoe, known as a No. 6, in the short space of fifteen seconds.

Five different sizes for front and hind feet are made for driving, these being numbered from 1 to 5, consecutively. There are also five sizes for draft horses, these being numbered from 4 to 8.

The calks are made from round bars of tool steel. The bar is heated in the oil furnaces and the calk is forged from the bar by a drop hammer of 800 pounds falling weight. Then the calk goes through the trimming press and is re-heated in a special furnace and swaged. Then it goes to a forming press that forms the shank of the calk to the exact size of the hole in the shoe. Finally it is put through the tempering bath that makes the chisel-shaped face hard enough to withstand the wear on the roads. Finally it is inspected and boxed. Tbis year the company will manufacture a total of four and one-half millions of calks.

The way the Giant Grip Horse Shoe Company became established at Oshkosh is interesting. The shoe had been manufactured at Little Falls, Minn., for several years, but the concern back of it did not have much money or system and it had many ups and downs, mostly downs, since it was unable to push the sale as it should. The late C. W. George Everhart, then president of the Oshkosh Chamber of Commerce, recognized the exceptional merits of the shoe and he bought the concern out and moved the whole outfit to this city, bringing along the foreman of the shop, about half of the experienced employes and their families. He put in high-grade machinery and placed the manufacture upon a scientific basis. The transfer was made in the summer of 1911, and the business was only fairly under way when Mr. Everhart's sudden death came in August of that same year. But his wisdom in interesting himself in the business and putting it upon its feet has been demonstrated

Interior of the Horse Shoe Plant, Showing Giant Hammer

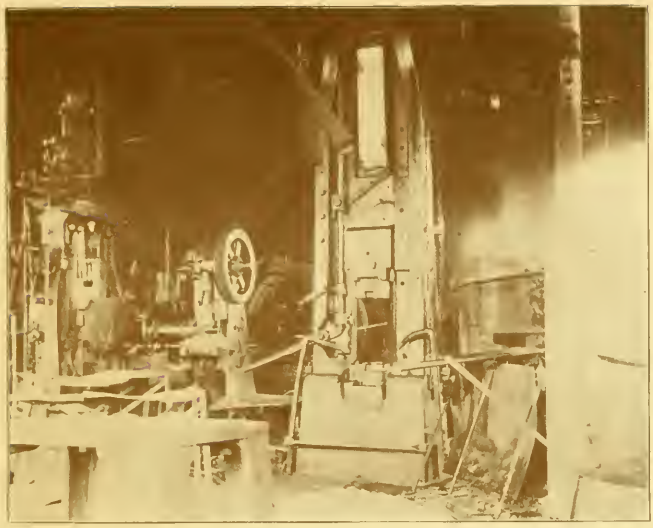


Photo by Luck

Stamping Out the Steel Horse Shoes

remarkably. The sales in 1912 were double those of the first year. Before the industry was moved to this city it never did a business greater than $36,000. Now the annual business is from $150,000 to $200,000. The business of the plant making mill machinery is about $100,000 a year.

Prospects for 1913 are exceedingly bright for the horseshoe company. The product is shipped to the heavy hardware jobbers only and is not supplied directly to the trade. The demand for the shoes is confined to the snow belt, since the shoes are essentially for winter and slippery conditions.

CHAPTER V

Lake Rest Farm

A brief automobile spin on the south side of the river and the two friends were on their way through the country. The Man from Honolulu commented on the fine streets and neat and up-to-date residences of the south side of Oshkosh and was particularly enthusiastic at the business bustle and evident prosperity of Oregon street. And as the southern city limits were reached and the automobile sped over the Doty street and Fond du Lac road, there was a splendid view of expansive and majestic Lake Winnebago. The picturesque shore, heavily wooded and with here and there groups of cottages denoting a summer resort, formed a picture not soon to be forgotten. Where some time before there had been an abundance of greenery, there was now a riot of brilliant tints of autumn, the reds and browns and yellows being

Gathering the Apples in the Orchard

nsed with lavish hand. Everywhere there was the mellowness and impressive but indescribable charm of the fall season. "This smell of the country gets me," said the Man from Honolulu, as he sniffed and inhaled deeply, and a smile of contentment spread over his face. "I don't wonder the farmer is held under the hypnotic spell of Mother Nature and thinks about all the stuffy city is good for is to trade with and visit occasionally."

Soon the friends had arrived at a large and handsome white house, the home of Mrs. J. P. Roe and her son, James W. Roe. "This is the place," said Scovandyke. The Man from Honolulu made an observation of the farm, which comprises fifty acres of fertile soil. In front of the stately residence was an expanse of velvety lawn, as level and closely cropped as any lawn in the city close by. Numerous old and sturdy trees gave generous shade. At one side of the house was a huge flower garden in which were all sorts of bright blossoms, some common, some rare. Mixed in were various shrubs and plants, the whole forming a graceful combination. At the rear were three huge greenhouses, each one hundred by twenty-four feet in size. In two of the greenhouses vegetables were growing and in the other were more flowers and plants in beds. Off beyond the barn, chicken coops and pig pens, was the orchard, the trees all being about the same size and growing in regular rows, as the trees in any well-ordered orchard should grow. Then across the road, towards the lake, were the long rows of celery, with the green tops waving above the soil heaped up at either side to cover the stalks. And beyond the celery beds was to be seen the grove, the cottages, the peninsula of land and the lagoon of what is now known as Lake Rest summer resort, in former years called Roe's point.

A hunt about the grounds resulted in locating James W. Roe—the man with the diversified occupation—far down in the orchard, where he and a

crew of assistants were picking apples and packing them in barrels for shipment to market. The accompanying photograph, taken by a Northwestern photographer, shows the apple packing scene in the orchard.

The Lake Rest Fruit Farm, as the Roe family has named the property, has an orchard of about twenty-five acres. Here apples, plums and cherries are grown. Most of the apples are the fall varieties, among the kinds being Wealthies, McIntoshes and Snows, for which latter the more dignified name of Fameuse is applied. Mr. Roe grows a good size crop of Greenings, also, these being suited for winter, keeping well. During the last season Mr. Roe picked about 4,000 bushels of apples in his orchard, possibly two-thirds of them being Wealthies. They were packed in barrels directly in the orchard and large quantities of them were shipped to the northern markets. Improved native plums, which have a wild flavor, were raised to the extent of about 150 bushels. This was a good year for cherries, so far as the Roe farm was concerned, about 100 cases being packed. A fancy stock of tomatoes is grown at Lake Rest farm, the variety being the Buckstaff and Livingston Beauty. About 10,000 baskets, each holding about a fifth of a bushel, were packed this fall. The fancy tomatoes were shipped for table use and the remainder went to the canning factories. In the vegetable gardens, Mr. Roe makes it a point to raise large quantities of "dry" onions, as there is a heavy demand for them through the winter months. Much celery is also grown.

A Shady Nook on the Lake Shore

In the Melon Patch at Rasmussen's

CHAPTER VI

The Rasmussen Fruit Farm

You will find few farms in the whole county that have anything like a "run-down" appearance. The farm houses are for the most part large and modern, well painted and neat, and the same is true of the silo stock and storage barns. Other features of the premises all denote thrift and prosperity. "Scientific farming methods are supplanting the old, hit or miss, slip-shod way, with the result that the crop yields are bigger every year and the quality of the product has been raised to the highest possible point. Every bit of productiveness of the soil is secured, waste is reduced to the minimum and farming has been put upon a strictly business basis, and the dollars and cents end of it is looked-after as carefully as is done in any of the modern industrial establishments of Oshkosh. Cleanliness and sanitation have swept away dirt and unhealthfulness. The quality of the stock and poultry has gone steadily upwards through these same scientific methods, and to be a successful farmer nowadays you have got to keep thoroughly posted along a great many lines. Intensive instead of extensive farming is today the thing in Winnebago county. Now that I have relieved my mind a little on this subject, we will visit the country and 'get close to Nature.'"

Climbing into the automobile, we first went to the farm of N. A. Rasmussen, located on the Omro road, about five miles from Oshkosh. Mr. Rasmussen is one of the most prominent gardeners in the county and supplies the wholesale trade, using the modern method of bringing his products to market in an automobile truck wagon. He is active in farming and horticultural organizations of the county and state and is an enthusiastic exponent of the experimental work of the agricultural school of the University of Wisconsin. He firmly believes in fighting the enemies of growing things by means of spraying, and has done much to prove the worth of spraying among other farmers of the county. His farm is not large, comparatively,

being only about twenty acres in extent, but he holds that scientific planting and gardening on small areas bring greater financial returns than unscientific and partial cultivation of extensive acreage. He keeps accounts that show that he is right, the figures speaking for themselves.

Said Mr. Rasmussen: "Concentrated or intensive farming is what counts. Before scientific methods were much applied, the farmers had too much land and wasted their resources greatly. I maintain—and I know by experience that it can be done—that on every twenty acres of fertile soil as much produce should be raised as on eighty acres under the old system of cultivating. Winnebago county is wonderfully productive for straight farming, dairying or fruit raising. You can take your choice of any one line or all three.

"The farmer of today cannot conduct his farm as he did twenty years ago and expect to even pay taxes, let alone making a profit. Many have adopted the scientific methods and many more will fall in line in the future. Cleanliness and sanitation are the great secrets of farm success now, which is true of all other businesses. Every farmer who owns from twenty to forty acres of land in the county ought to be able to hire all his help and do none of the work himself, attending only to the management of the place. But he cannot afford to do this unless he uses scientific processes."

Mr. Rasmussen engages in a wide line of work. He has a herd of milch cows, conducting a dairy, and also raises alfalfa, fruit and vegetables. In the fruit line he grows apples, plums and bush fruits. Among the varieties of apples raised are Early Duchess, McIntoshes, Greenings, Snows and McManns. Most all of the root crops that are in demand for the market are produced. An acre of land is devoted to strawberries and another acre is given to tomatoes. Large quantities of berries are marketed, including black and red raspberries, currants, gooseberries and blackberries. A specialty is made of growing muskmelons. Farmers who do not build silos raise mangelwurzels, a coarse variety of beet, and Mr. Rasmussen finds these excellent food for his cattle.

The apple crop this year was a bumper one, and the owner of the Rasmussen farm is enthusiastically in favor of spraying in order to prevent the various diseases and attacks of bugs and insects in general, which so often ruin what otherwise would be splendid crops of perfect fruit. Sprayed

Some Rural Beauties

N. A. Rasmussen, One of the Live Farmers

trees mean a higher grade of fruit and better prices. Apple trees usually bear in from seven to eight years after being planted. Cultivation of a careful nature is the key to success.

An interesting bit of information was given by Mr. Rasmussen concerning last season's crop of muskmelons. One and one-sixth acres of land were devoted to the melons, 1,782 hills being planted. The total crop amounted to 10,692 marketable melons and sold for a total of $515.62, which would make the average price of the melons about four and four-fifths cents apiece.

In the matter of tomatoes, 2,200 plants were cultivated on the one acre set apart for this product, and from these were secured 49,500 pounds, or 720 bushels of tomatoes, each plant yielding an average of twenty-two and one-half pounds. The crop brought $421.60 in the market, or almost one cent a pound.

Just to show what can be done on a small farm if it is properly conducted, Mr. Rasmussen displayed his record of what the twenty acres did in the producing line in the year 1911 as an example. Here are the interesting figures, representing the receipts: Five cows, $902.40; poultry, $210.15; tree fruit, $135.25; strawberries, $196.50; raspberries, $392.80; other bush fruits, $97; muskmelons, $513.65; tomatoes, $461.35; miscellaneous, including seeds, plants, roots and vegetables of all kinds, $1,387.20; total receipts from farm, $4,296.30.

There are about 200 laying hens on the Rasmussen Fruit farm, and the poultry require much time and attention, and scientific methods are required to get the best results.

"Dairying is not the same now that it was some years ago," said Mr. Rasmussen. "It used to be the plan to milk the cows and guess at the amounts of milk obtained and guess at the richness of the milk. Now it is a business proposition, purely. Each cow is put on a credit system. The milk given is weighed and tested and the cow is charged up with the results. If she does not come up to what she should in the quantity and quality of the milk, she is considered not worth her keep and is sold, to be replaced by more efficient milkers. In this way the herd is kept up to a high standard. I consider the Guernseys the best kind for heavy producers of milk for making butter, while the Holsteins are more profitable for the sale of milk to cheese factories, since their milk gives more curd and less butter fat than the Guernseys. There is little of the real dairy butter made in this county now. It is mostly creamery butter."

CHAPTER VII

Grass Rugs and Carpets

"Here is a statement as interesting as it is true: More than half of all the grass rugs used in the United States are made in Oshkosh," said Scovandyke. "And the number of rugs sold and the number manufactured every year is no small one either. And here is another interesting feature about this particular industry: Oshkosh, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn., are the only cities in the United States where grass rugs and matting are manufactured extensively. Efforts have been made to start plants elsewhere, but these have not prospered and may be considered as negligible quantities."

A concern that is doing much to put Oshkosh conspicuously on the map in the grass rug line is the Waite Grass Carpet Company, of which F. E. Waite is the president, George L. Gray is vice-president and O. T. Waite is secretary and treasurer. The Messrs. Waite are prominent residents of Oshkosh and Mr. Gray resides at West Palm Beach, Fla. The Waite Company has a modern, two-story factory at the northern edge of the city, on Custer street, near Harrison. This structure is of brick and thoroughly fire-proof. It is built around a square court and is so arranged that additions can be made to the main plant and warehouse at any time that the demand for more space warrants. It was three years ago that the company moved into the present plant, which is situated on a site of the size of two city blocks, and its business has grown to large proportions.

In locating in the northern part of the city the company got away from the established idea that manufacturing plants must be situated on the banks of the Fox river, in the heart of the business and industrial centers. The site at the northern city limits is an ideal one. An abundance of good light and air, a fine artesian well furnishing water from a depth of 200 feet, and other features make the factory one of the most sanitary and pleasant for its employes in the city. A sprinkler system has been installed in every part of the plant, upstairs and down, and this has made a vast difference in the insurance rates, to the advantage of the company. Various safety devices have been installed, and the result of all these improvements has been that insurance and factory inspectors speak in praise of the excellent working conditions. The railroad facilities are most adequate, the "Soo" line pass-

Cutting the Grass on the Marsh

ing on one side and the Chicago & Northwestern road on the other. Sidetracks are provided so that the company can have its wire grass shipped in and unloaded at an elevator, and also load cars with rugs for shipment to the market. The Waite Company sells directly to the trade and does not deal with jobbers.

The Man from Honolulu and his friend Scovandyke made it a point to visit the Waite plant one afternoon. "That's a fine location for a factory," observed the Honolulu gentleman, as the two approached the establishment, in the rear of which, at a lofty height, was a huge water tank capable of holding 50,000 gallons of water. Far to the north and east were great stretches of level farm lands, with the blue haze far eastward indicating the expansive bosom of Lake Winnebago. In the section of the city roundabout the factory were to be seen numerous houses, many of them new, indicative of a fast growing residence section. "Yes, it's a fine place out here," said Scovandyke.

An inspection of the interior of the factory indicated lively business activity and unusually substantial and modern quarters. The offices are comfortable and well furnished, a novelty being a wainscoting made of grass matting. The wire grass used by the Waite concern comes from marsh meadows the company work in Minnesota. Some of these lands are owned outright and others are leased, the company operating its own harvesting crews and maintaining permanent camps and headquarters in some places and temporary camps in others. The grass, a slender, jointless fiber of uniform size and exceeding toughness and strength, is cut in gavels with mowing machines during the summer months, and is bound and stacked on the fields after the manner in which farmers handle their grain. Then the grass is left in the stacks until properly "cured." The curing of the grass requires expert care and treatment, and weather conditions are closely watched to get the right degree of "cure." About freezing-up time and during the winter the grass is hauled and shipped, being placed in a huge warehouse at the local plant.

From the warehouse the grass passes through the "hackling" process, the waste being combed out, leaving the long, even fibers for use in making the twine. The waste is sold, as there is a brisk demand for it for packing glass, fruit, furniture and so on. The combed fibers are put into the twine spinning machines, which are of a special, patented design. Here the spears of grass are fed into the machine side by side and the stout twine thus formed is wrapped spirally with cotton yarn to make a continuous strand. This twine is the filling, better known as the woof, for the rugs and matting. Now the twine is wound on sops or bobbins for the shuttles of the looms. In the looms is woven the rugs, warps of different colors being used. In some rugs a warp of all one color is used and in others there are several colors, in stripes, this latter effect being secured by a machine especially adapted for the purpose and known as a beamer. Skeins of the colored yarn or thread are wound on spools, and these spools placed on a huge reel, from which the thread is wound on beams in the color arrangement desired in the rugs.

After the rugs issue from the rattling looms they are ironed out smooth on a calender in which large rolls are heated and each rug pressed between them. Next the rug passes through a machine that shears off all the loose ends of the grass, making the surface of the rug smooth. The subsequent step is to cut the rugs into the various lengths and finish the edges by suitable bindings of tape. This work is done at sewing machines especially made for this heavy work. The machines are operated by individual motors, which is the method for all the machines.

From the binding department the rugs go to the stenciling department, where special oil stencil paint is used, this being a combination suited for

One of the Looms that Weave the Carpets

wear and non-fading qualities. There are about 100 different patterns in stencils, these being made by the company and being original and exclusive. After the stencil paint has properly dried or "cured," the rugs are baled in burlap bags ready for shipment. Each rug is inspected in each step of the process. It goes from one operation to the other without a hitch. The smallest rug made by the concern is eighteen by thirty-six inches and the largest is twelve by eighteen feet. Some matting is made, but the main line consists of rugs. There are about eighteen different sizes of rugs. The heaviest shipping season is from December 1 to July 1, but the product is sent forth the whole year around.

One of the firm, in speaking of the bright prospects for the coming year, said: "At first the grass rug and mat was considered primarily for summer use, the demand being chiefly for porches, summer resort cottages, bungalows and the like. This idea has passed and the grass rug is an all-the-year article now, being used much in dining rooms, offices, nurseries and other indoor rooms. The materials entering into the grass rug and the process of manufacture are such that the product is fresh and sanitary, and dealers have found that there is no floor covering on the market for the same money that compares with it in appearance, wear and sanitary features. Its wide use for a variety of purposes has caused the sales of the once popular Chinese and Japanese matting to fall off in a remarkable degree. The Japanese have tried to imitate the American product but have never succeeded."

CHAPTER VIII

Making Wrappers for Bottles

When it comes to combining uniqueness of manufacturing process with usefulness of the article made, it would be hard to beat the Oshkosh Bottle Wrapper Company, a thriving concern that operates an extensive factory on Ohio street, devoted to the manufacture of wrappers for use in packing and shipping bottles and in turning out a special packing for furniture.

The Oshkosh Bottle Wrapper Company was incorporated in 1904 by the president of the concern, former Mayor William Dichmann, who previously had been active in the grass twine business. One year later Charles A. Wakeman purchased an interest in the plant and became treasurer of the company. These two men, by personal effort, have built up one of the largest industries of the kind in the world.

The factory has a capacity of half a million bottle wrappers every day, and its capacity in the line of furniture packing is 270,000 feet daily. This packing, if made into one continuous piece ten inches wide, in one year's time would make a strip 14,500 miles long, or if loaded into thirty-six foot cars would make twelve trainloads of fifty cars each.

The process of making paper wrappers for bottles is highly interesting, as the Man from Honolulu and Mr. Scovandyke discovered when they were permitted to inspect the plant by Messrs. Dichmann and Wakeman. On each machine, of which there are half a hundred or more, the paper passes from the roll at one end through a series of rollers, and is cut, folded and glued

mechanically, coming out at the other end as the finished product. Each machine is capable of manufacturing seventy-five wrappers a minute. The wrapper comes out folded perfectly flat. When opened it will fit down over a bottle nicely, protecting the top, neck and sides for packing. In making the old line of hay wrappers, the hay is straightened out in wisps, cut to size and sewed into shape, each machine being able to make twenty-five wrappers a minute.

Photo by Luck

Where Bottle Wrappers Are Made

The machines which make the furniture packing feed the hay filling into paper tubes and the paper is glued together in some of the machines and sewed together in others, the tube of hay being pressed flat and issuing from each machine in a continuous ribbon, knives cutting the tube off in suitable lengths. Series of conveyors carry the hay along to the operators of the machines.

The company buys its hay from growers in Winnebago county largely. In addition to the hay bought of the farmers of this vicinity, the company uses much of the short wire grass that is packed as waste at the local grass matting factories.

Photo by Luck

Ex-Mayor William Dichmann and Charles A. Wakeman, President and Vice-President Oshkosh Bottle Wrapper Co.

CHAPTER IX

He Visits an Artistic Office Building

Some one told me that I ought to see the new Carthage building on State street, adjoining The Northwestern office, and so, under the guidance of Mr. Scovandyke I went there. Mr. Hardy, the good-natured manager, showed us through, and I tell you it was a surprise. I have seen antiquities in Italy, Greece and France, but I have never expected to see so many of them in Oshkosh.

First, at the entrance to the building are two white marble columns that once stood in the palace of the Bey of Tunis. Tradition has it that they were taken from the ruins of the Roman city of Carthage near Tunis, so they date back at least 1,500 years, forming quite a link between the past and the present.

Inside the building the eye is pleased with a wainscoting of square green tile and a frieze originally designed by Thorwaldsen, the great Danish sculptor. This frieze is a most beautiful work of art. It represents in plaster the entry of Alexander the Great into Babylon, and the original is now in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen.

What is more grotesque, more fantistic, than the Chinese idea of a lion? Just inside the door of the main entrance are a couple of Chinese lions or dragons in old bronze and mounted on Chinese black-wood heavily carved. These dragons are quite common in China, but very rare elsewhere, and are seen only in the great museums.

There is an artistic stairway of steel and marble leading to the second story, and the floor is covered with tile after the style used in the buried city of Pompeii. The rooms are large and well lighted, and the two front ones on both floors have large fire-places of Philadelphia face brick in classic designs.

A curious decoration is the rare Persian tiles. Every lover of ceramics knows that the old Persians possessed the art of coloring tiles and porcelain much superior to every modern workman. Over the mantels on the first

Carthage Building, Showing Marble Columns From Old Roman City

floor are some of these Persian tiles in vine and flower patterns more than twelve inches wide and rich in color effect. Tiles of this kind are in the Metropolitan Museum in New York, but probably nowhere else in the United States.

Photo by Luck

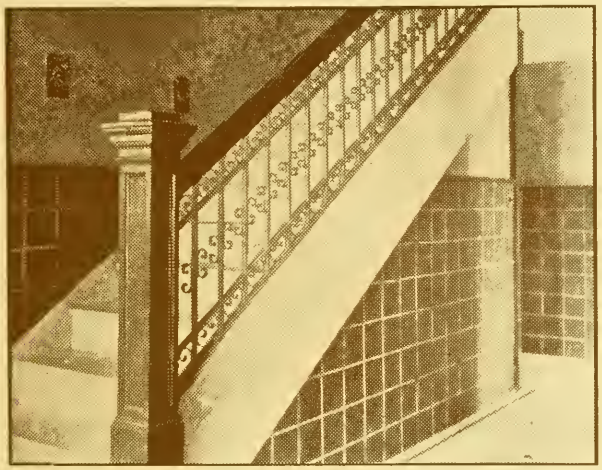
One of the Mantels With Rare Persian Tile

Inserted in the plastering in the main corridor and also over the mantels on the second floor are Persian tiles of another kind. They represent human figures, Persian "mullahs" or priests, warriors and statesmen. Here again the coloring is wondrously beautiful and the figures are interesting to the student or antiquarian. The high priest wears the robe used in the time of Abraham and all are rare and of exquisite finish.

Over the fire-place in the second story is a tile representing a Persian hero mounted on a fiery charger, with a beautiful bird of paradise just above him. In September, an Armenian gentleman, a graduate of Yale, visited Oshkosh and examined the tile and translated the Arabic inscription on it as follows: "Mef-ser-mer-zah" and the date, A. D. 997. He was most enthusiastic in his admiration of the tiles and declared that nothing like them could be found in the United States.

While the building struck me as unusually artistic and attractive in its design and furnishing, it seems to be planned for comfort and convenience, and I never saw anything of its kind more pleasing in every respect.

I would like to stay another week and visit some of the other places of interest in Oshkosh, but my time is limited and I must start back day after tomorrow. On the 10th I expect to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu, and when you are reading this in Oshkosh, I shall be enjoying myself amid flowers and vines of our beautiful Hawaiian home.



Steel and Marble Stairway

Later my friends in Honolulu will read it, and, as for me, I shall never forget the two delightful weeks I spent in the beautiful little city of Oshkosh.

"So long."

THE END

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